EFFECTS OF THE ARMY BILL.

What the Pennsylvania Democrats Did in Convention.

CAMERON-WALLACE VICTORY.

Report of the Senate Committee on Counting the Electoral Vote.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1878. THE PINANCIAL MEASURES BEFORE CONGRESS. It may now be considered certain that the only Snancial measure which can be passed at this session s the House bill fixing the amount of legal tenders at that now outstanding. This will not come up until next week. The Senate will neet to-morrow for the purpose of finishing the District of Columbia bill. On Monday the Legislative Appropriation bill will be taken up, and it is expected that this will ocsupy several days. By Wednesday or Thursday of sext week it is understood that the bill which passed he House, prohibiting a further contraction of the legal tender errouintion, will be taken up and passed without much debate. This plan has not been agreed spon by the Committee on Finance, but has approval of most of its members understood that a sufficient numper of Senators on both sides have agreed to sup-

pressing any one of them to a vote, and that other egiziative business will push them aside by general THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION-

port the House bill to secure its passage, but in regard

to other Anancial measures, such as the repeal of the

Resumption act, there is no understanding. The pro-

bability is that the anti-resumption measures will be

debated, but with no intention or expectation of

SIGNIFICANCE OF ITS ACTION. The work of the Pennsylvania Democratic Conven tion has greatly interested politicians of both parties here. Openly it was a battle between Speaker Ranfall and Senator Wallace, in which Mr. Randal was beaten, but the initiated of both parties see in the nomination of Mr. Dill for Governor another rictory for the Camerons. Senator Cameron's term next March, and it is understood here that Pennsylvania politics on both sides are now so arranged that he will be elected this win ter, in which case Senator Wallace will also be reslected two years later. Mr. Randali's boldness in spposing, not only Senator Wallace, but his colleague, Senator Cameron, also, is spoken of here in political circles as extremely rash, but it is acknowledged that he made a brave struggle. It is believed that Mr. Dill will be elected, but by a small majority, and that the Legislature will be so evenly balanced that a few so-called independent members can on joint ballet swing it for Mr. Cameron.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL-RESULTS TO

FOLLOW ITS PASSAGE. The House will probably floish the Army Approriation bill to-morrow. The result will be a consolidation of the twenty-five intantry regiments into nighteen, and the ten cavairy regiments into eight. The artillery regiments, numbering five, are not re-The number of men will probably remain at 25,000, which, under the consolidation, plan actually secures 1,250 more muskets than are in the army as now organized. The officers to be mustered out will not exceed two hundred, and about one hundred will be added to the retired list. The actual saving by the new plan will be nearly \$2,000,000 per annum. The impression has prevailed that the reduction of the army was solidly advocated by the democrats, regiments, whereas democrats voted with the republicans to keep up the army to the standard of 25,000 men and the republicans have voted for the reduction in the number of regiments. The latter was the main object which Mr. Hewitt was desirous of accomplish ing The prospect is that the bill will be adepted in such a shape as will greatly increase the efficiency of the army and avoid a collision in the Senate. The prospect, therefore, of a speedy adjournment is greatly improved.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION-HOW THE PUNDS REMAINING ON HAND WILL BE USED.

The remainder of the appropriation for pay of the navy for the current fiscal year new on hand is only \$300,000, but as the monthly pay of the whole payy amounts to about half a million, this balance will not used to pay for half of May, as was done in the army two years ago, but be devoted to paying the sliotments que nere to families of officers and to men who are at sea on foreign stations and to settling up the allowance and pay due discharged seamen Each of these objects requires about \$75,600 monthly MINISTER SEWARD COMING HOMF.

Acting Consul General Stabel cables the State De partment that Minuser Seward writes bim from Pekin to telegraph that he will sail the middle of June for the United States, there being no earlie communication available, and that be requests the Springer Committee to wait for his testimony. MR. CARTER HARRISON'S DOUBLE-BARRELLED

RESOLUTION-ITS EXPLOSION AND RECOIL. Mr. Carter Harrison, who fired off his double bar pelied resolution the other day, not knowing that it was londed, continues stunned by the shock and re the weapon, one barrel of which, will be remembered, made sad hevoc among his fellow democrats, while the other winged and wounded the republicans disastrously. He now persists that he knew all the time that it was loaded, and he is going about among his fellow democrats securing their testimony in support of his assertion. As Mr. Harrison is a cental and guileless gentleman he finds little trouble in getting this evidence of the sincerity of his sportsman ship. He has already, so he says, 107 democrats on his list to testify for him.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1878. COUNTING AND DECLARING THE ELECTORAL VOTE-BEFORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF

pointed to take into consideration the state of the law in regard to ascertaining and declaring the result of Presidential elections, reported a bill to-day, of which the following are the material provisions:-It provides that electors for President and Vice President tent shall be appointed in each State on the Brat Tuesday in October in every fourth year Sent, and on the same day in October, whenever there shall be a vacancy in both the offices of President and Vice President; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an

Section 3 provides that the electors of each State shall meet and give their votes upon the second Monday in January next following their appointment, at such place in each State as the Legislature of such

Section is as follows :-Each State may provide, by law enacted prior to the day to this act named, for the appointment of the electors, for the trial and determination of any controversy concerning the appointment of electors before the sime fixed for the meeting of the electors.

In any manner it shall deem expedient. Every such determination made pursuant to such law so enacted before said day, and made prior to the said time of meeting of the electors shall be conclusive evidence of the lawful title of the electors who shall have been so determined to have been appointed, and shall covern in the counting of the electoral votes as provided in the constitution and as herematter regulated.

Section 5 requires the executive of each State to tained to have been chosen and deliver the same to

The bill next provides that Congress shall be in ses

tion on the second Monday in February succeeding every meeting of the electors. The Senate and House shall meet in the hall of Representatives and the President of the Senate shall be the presiding officer. There shall be appointed two tellers on the part of the Senate and two tellers on the part of the House, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates of the electoral votes, which ceracted upon in the alphabetical order of States, beginning at "A;" and said tellers having then read the same in the presence of and hearing of the two houses shall make a list of the votes as they appear from said certificates and the votes having been ascertained and counted as in this act provided the result of the same shall be delivered announce the state of the vote and the names of per sons, if any, elected, which announcement shall be con-idered a sufficient declaration of the persons elected resident and Vice President of the United States.

Upon the reading of each certificate or paper the esident of the Senate shall inquire if object made. All objections must be in writing, and signed by at least one Senator and one member before the same shall be received. Objections shall be sub-mitted to the Senate for its decision and to House for its decision separately, and electoral vote or votes from any State from which but one return has been received shall be rejected, except by the affirmative votes of both houses. If more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State shall have been received by the President of the Senate those votes only shall be counted which have been given by the electors who are shown by the evidence mentioned in section 4 of this act to nave been apwhich of two or more of such State tribunals, determining what electors have been appointed, as tribunal of such State, the votes regularly given of be counted whose title as electors the two houses. acting separately, shall concurrently decide is supported by the decision of the lawful tribunal of such State, so provided for by its Legislature. And in such case of more than one return, or paper purporting to be a return, from a State, if there shall have been no such determination of the question in the State as aforesaid, then those votes and those only shall be counted which the two houses. acting separately, shall concurrently decide to be the awini votes of the legally appointed electors of such State. When the two houses have voted they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the questions submitted. No votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from any State shall bave

been finally disposed of. The remaining sections of the bill provide that while the two houses are together no debate shall be allowed and no question shall be put by the presiding officer, except to either house on a motion to with-draw; limit debate in either house to two hours upon any one disputed question, and further provide that the joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of electoral votes snall be completed and the result declared, and that no rocess shall be taken ny either house beyond the next day (Sunday excepted), at ten A. M. And if the counting of the electoral votes and the deciaration of the result shall not have been completed before the fifth calendar day next after such first meeting of the two houses, no further or other recess shall be taken by either house.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BENATE-MR. EDMUNDS BILL CONCERNING THE ELECTION OF PRESI-

DENT-THE EIGHT HOUR LAW. In the Senate to-day Mr. Phurman processed a per-person of 1,100 naturalised citizens of Rhode Island, complaining of the laws of that State preventing s anturalized citizen from voting unless he possesses a freehold, and urging the adoption of an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of the place of nativity o any citizen thereof. The petition was referred to the

Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Barnside, from the Committee on Education resolution to provide for the enforcement of the sight hour law, and it was placed on the Calendar

with the adverse report. The bill to provide for the appointment of an additional Circuit judge in the Second Judicial Circuit, composed of the States of New York, Vermont and Connecticut, was passed. The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill for providing a permanent form of government for the District. Pending discussion the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were opened adjourned until to-mor-

MEETING OF THE POTTER INVESTIGATING COM-MITTEE.

The Potter Investigating Committee mot this afternoon and discussed various methods of proceeding. They also conferred on the subject of procuring room for their meetings and of the appointment of subordinate officers. Secretary Sherman's letter was laid before the committee by the chairman, but no action was taken on it. Representative Hiscock, the only absent member, will return to Washington tomorrow. The committee adjourned till Monday, when the organization will be perfected and business for mally commenced.

BAILBOAD BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS AND THE COMMITTEES.

Senator Johnston, of Virginia, delivered an argument this morning before the Senate Committee on Railroads on the bill introduced by him on the 2d Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio lines to El Paso, there to connect with the Southern Pacific road (already completed to the Colorado River), and also aiding connecting roads from El Paso east to New Orleans, Vicksburg and Memphis, and providing that each of said roads shall prorate and be subject to government control and operated as a through conas one designed to secure the only true Southern line between the Pacific Ocean and the lower Mississippi

The bill introduced by Senator Maxey to-day to aid the construction of the Corpus Christi, San Diego and Rio Grando Ratirond provides for an advance by the United States government of \$6,000 for each mile of road between Corpus Christi and Laredo, to be paid in cash upon the completion of successive sections of ten miles and to be repaid by subsequent

earnings for government transportation. The amendment submitted by Senstor Paddock this afternoon to the so-called "Johnston Texas Pacitic bil!" proposes to extend its provisions to the Republican Valley Railroad Company in ald of the construction of a line from Lincoin or David City, Neb., over such route as may be most practicable t a innection with the Texas Pacific road at Fort Yuma,

The nomination of Sevilion A. Brown to be Consul at Birmingham was sent to the Senate to-day. Mr. Brown has filled the position of Chief Clerk of the State Department since August, 1873. Mr. Gould, now toosul at Birmingham, is nom-

insted for transfer to Marseilles, and Mr. Sponcer, now Consul at Genoa, is promoted to Consul General as Melbourne.

REBELLIOUS SURVIVORS OF THE MEXICAN WAR-BILL TO RESTORE NAMES DROPPED PROM THE PENSION ROLLS.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day, by Mr. Kellogg, "to restore to the pension rolls the names of certain soldiers of the Mexican war," proposes that erion in regard to ail persons whose names were and the joint resolution of Maren 2, 1867, on the ground that they encouraged the rebellion or were not known to be opposed to it. The bill also applies

vides that no money shall be paid on account of pen stricken from the rolls.

THE SOUTH CABOLINA CONTISTED ELECTION

CASE. The reports in the South Carolina contested election case of Richardson against Rainey were com pleted by the committee, the majority report recommending a new election, is signed by all the demoeratic members, and the minority report, declaring Ramey, the sitting member, entitled to the seat, is signed by all the republican members.

THE AMERICAN EXHIBIT AT PARIS-MORE

PUNDS REQUIRED. At the Cabinet Council to-day the Secretary of State read a communication from Commissioner McCormick, intimating that more funds would be necessary for the proper presentation of the American exhibits in Paris. It appears that the necessity for an unexpected expenditure for the erection of buildings on the space allotted us is one of the principal sent to Congress on the subject until further and detailed information is received from Commissioner

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, May 24, 1878.

Mr. Elan, (dem.) of La., from the Committee on acide Ratiroads, reported a bill repealing section 22 of the act incorporating the Texas Pacific Radroad Company, declaring forfeited the rights, privileges and lands granted under that section to the New Or-leans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company, and re-enacting that section in favor of the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

On the expiration of the morning hour the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair) on the Army Appropriation bill.
Mr. Foster, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to strike out section 9 of the bill which reorganizes the Bureau of Military Justice, and spoke in reference to the im-

The demograts having mustered in greater force than last night, and there being a larger number of absentees on the republican side, the amendment was rejected-93 to 99.

Mr. GARPIELD, (rep.), of Ohio, moved to amend so as to direct the board provided for in section 12 to report whether the Bureau of Military Justice shall be composed as provided in the bill-namely, of one judge advocate general, with rank and pay of colonel, and of four judge advocates, with the rank and pay of

and of four large successful and a few nights ago of the army from the attacks made a few nights ago upon them by the gentlemen from Wisconsin (Mr. Bragg), and denied that the army was aristocratic in its tendencies.

Mr. Brace, (rep.) of Wis., denied that he had made any charge arainst the officers of the army. There were no more gallant men in the world. He had simply referred to the fact that the need for the army was so small that those officers had nothing to do and spent their time in idleness.

After further discussion the amendment was rejected.

After further discussion the amendment was rejected.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, moved to strike out section 10, reorganizing the Pay Bepartment.

After a long discussion (of no public interest) the motion was defeated—93 to 96,

Mr. HALK, (rep.) of Mr., made a point of order on section 12, which provides for a board of three major generals to examine into the organization and efficiency of the several branches of the service and to suggest improvements, that it was new legislation and therefore not in order in an appropriation bill.

The Chairman sustained the point of order, and then Mr. Hewitt, after modifying the section so as to avoid the pint of the adverse ruling, offered the section as a new amendment.

The same point of order was made against the amendment and it was again sustained.

Mr. Hawitt again changed the section so as to request (not require) the President to convens such a beard.

Mr. Challeries, (dom. of Miss., moved to amend so

quest (not require) the President to convene such beard.

Mr. CRALMERS, (dom.) of Miss., moved to amend so as to provide that that the board shall consist of the Secretary of War, the chief of engineers and the three major generals. Adopted.

The section as amended was then incorporated into

The scotton as amended was then incorporated into the bill.

Mr. Halk, (rep.) of Me., made a like point of order against section 13, which authorizes the President to discharge honorably officers who may apply to be discharged before January next (such officers to receive as gratuity one year's pay for every five.) The point of order was austained and the section was struck out.

Mr. Halk also made a like point against section 14, which provides for the mustering out of the service, by a beard to be constituted by the Secretary of War, of such officers as may be reported by the heads of their respective divisions unfit for the proper discharge of their duties. The point of order was austained and the section struck out.

Mr. Havitr made several attempts to amend the section so as to bring it within the rules, but, being unable to do so, moved that the committee rise, which was agreed to, and the House, at four o'clock, adjourned.

THE SIOUX ARMING.

NO RESTRICTIONS PLACED ON THEIR GETTING WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION IN CANADA --EXPECTED IF SITTING BULL RECROSSES THE LINE-COMMENTS OF GENERALS TERRY AND

(From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, May 22 1 The sale by traders of arms and ammunition to hostile as well as friendly Indians on the Northwesters border has for some time been the subject of inquiry by the United States military authorities. The injurious effect of this unrestricted traffic has been fel for years on the frontier, and the threatening attiall along the line. Among those who have had excellent opportunities for investigating this matter is Lieutenant F. D. Baldwin, of the Fifth infantry, United States Army, who has been stationed these inquiries on the part of Lieutenant Baldwin has been an interesting communication to General Nelson Miles, commanding the District of the Yellowstone. This statement of the facts in the case shows either a carelessness on the part of the British authorities in the Saskatchewan Valley or clas a cartous method of co-operating with the military on the

authorities in the Saskatchewan Valley or clas a curious method of co-operating with the military on the south side of the boundary line. Lieutenant Balcawin's communication is dated Popiar Creek, April 13. That gentleman states that he learned from many Yanktonse and friendly Petons that ammunition and arms were sold by British traders to the Indians in the British Possessions with the consent of the authorities of the Dominion. The stories to'd by the Indians to Lieutenant Baldwin were lound to agree in every essential point.

UNAMERICIPAL TRADING.

"Black Tiger," one of the prominent chiefs, stated to him that any Indian could get all the ammunition he could pay for at one time, there being no limit as to the amount or kind supplied them. He cance traded a fine pain ed robe, receiving for it he exchange 200 rounds of Winchester ammunition. A good robe, not split, could command 150 rounds, and a split robe 100 rounds. The "Tiger" affirmed that Major Waish, of the Canadian mounted police, told him he or any of his people could trade for all they wanted and paid for. Whenever these little transactions occurred Black Tiger never needed such an order as some of the other Indians were required to produce.

A triendly Teton, named Red Door, reported that he saw two carts loaded with ammunition arrive at the camp of the Yanktonais while that tribe was across the line. These cart loads were sold, said the "Door," "as free as the water moved," and any one could get ammunition in exchange for robes or anything else they had to sell.

"Carrios-the-Eagle" was another Indian who said he was told by Major Waish that that officer had been informed that the sale of ammunition had been stopped on the south side of the line, but that he did not care, for the Indians showed the Indian who substantiates this story:—

this story:

Wood Mountain August, 1877.
This man ("The-One-That-Carries-the-Lagie") has permission to trade two skins for amountion.

A. B. MACDONELL.

This man ("The-Une-That-Carras-the-fagie") has permission to trade two skins for ammunition.

A. B. MACDONELL.

LOOSE REGULATION.

The "Eagle" further reported that he had received sixty rounds of Winchester ammunition at one time on this order, and that all ne had to do was to present the "speaking paper" as often as he wanted cartifuges. The traders never took up the orders. The identical order was received by General Sheridan with the fudams all corroborate these statements, and affirmed repeatedly to him that every Indiau, whether hoatile, semi-hostile or friendly, was allowed the same privileges. The tribes on the United States side of the line know these facts, and, while they are friendly, Licutenant Baidwin reports they complain because they cannot obtain from our traders those same layors, when by going a short distance into British territory they are fully supplied. Licutenant Baidwin recommends that, if this state of things is to continue, the only way to guard the United States is to allow the lindans at Popiar Creek, and all other friendly Indians, to purchase ammunition from American traders, and in this way the government may be able to form some estimate of the amount the various tribes have on hand from time to time. Joe Lambert, the interpreter, stated to this officer that he had seen forty or fitty orders such as that produced by "Uarries-the-Eagle," and none called for less than fifty Tonnus, while some were for 200 rounds of ammunition.

rounds of ammunition.

Abother order accompanying the report is as follows, specing and all:—

These Indian have permission to trade his staff for a listle ammunision. A. B. MACDOUGALL, Const. Mont. Pol. The man who signs this order is the same as the one.

whose name is attached to "Carries-the-Eagle's" per-mit, and is evidently a member of the mounted police

TABLE OF T

whose name is anasona to "Our reservative and a sevidently a member of the mounted police force of the Dominuo.

General Miles says, in his indersement of Lieutenant Haldwin's communication, that these reports were corroborative of others of a similar character which have been received within a year. He adds that there could be no objection to the British authorities allowing their Indians to obtain unlimited quantities of ammunition; yet, when the Indians occupy a threatening attitude, furnediately on the border, and are in formidable numbers, the matter has a more serious aspect. A similar state of affairs existed on the Canadian border in 1866. The Fonians were not permitted to purchase ammunition along the frontier, and the strength of the army was used in seizing all materials of war, arms and ammunition, and in arresting all, even those without arms in their hands, who were suspected of having designs against the peace of the territory of Canada.

General Terry also inderses the report, but supposes no objection on the ground of international duty could be made to these sales of ammunition except it be sold to the refugees who have sought an asylum on British soil, and they then returned to this country with hostile intent. In case of such return he deemed the report given would be of value.

The matter is of the first importance, and should, as it probably will, be thoroughly considered by the State Department. It is difficult enough at best to have to fight ladians under any conditions, and doubly so when they are better armed and equipped and provided for than the troops sent out to suppress their outbreaks.

## ANTI-TAMMANY.

MEETING OF THE COOPER WING AT IRVING HALL-RESOLUTIONS INDORSING THE TOITER MOVEMENT.

lemocracy met at Irving Hall last night, ex-Register John McCool in the chair. The meeting was devoid of any special interest, except that in the resolutions offered by a committee on resolutions appointed by the Executive Committee and adopted, the platform on which the organization will proceed was outlined. Governor Robinson was enlogized; the conduct of the Tammany Senators in the Smythe trial condemned; their opposition to the efforts of the Governor for reforms was touched upon, and the speech of Senator Ecclesine against Mr. Tilden denounced, as the further evidence of a corrupt bargain between the Fourteenth street democracy and the republicans, The Potter resolutions were indorsed, and Mr. Joralemon, chairman of the committee that drafted them, explained that it was understood that no intention vas entertained of disturbing either Mr. Hayes or Mr. Wheeler in the possession of their respective offices.
The text of the resolutions are given herewith:—

Wheeler in the possession of their respective offices. The text of the resolutions are given herewith:—

THE RESOLUTIONS,

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the appointment of a Congressional committee to investigate and expose the treads by which the President and Vice Irreident chosen in November, 1876, were deprived of their offices, and that we regard the opposition to the committee as evidence in the minority that such an investigation that the control of the committee as evidence in the minority that such an investigation that result in an overwhelming and total exposure of the frandulent acts of prominent members of the republican party and their willing tools.

Resolved, That those partisans who veolefarate that such an investigation will Mexicanize our government greatly underrate the horeas intelligence of the people of the United States, and that we urge a thorough ann unrelenting prescution of the work of the committee until the whole infamy is laid bare.

Resolved, That it is due to the democracy of the State that we should express the earnest condemnation by the great mass of the democracy of this city of the flagrant iroachery of the Tammany Senators and, with some honorable exceptions, of nearly all the Tammany Assemblymen, at the recent session of the Legislature. By their sains with the republicans to acquit a high claus officer who confessed himself ruility of wilfurbolations of the law in the administration of his canals, which is of early all the Tammany Assemblymen, at the recent session of the Commercial interest of the Nata: to delease bills desired to authorize needed public improvements in this city; to provide for cleaning of the law in the administration of the canals, which is of early and the continuation of the canals, which is of early and the continuation of the canals, when is of vital importances to the commercial interest of the State; and to existed the administration of the continuation of the proper of the State because he was taithful to the interesting the ministry o

is-it?"
Mr. Fitzgerald spoke in warm commendation of Governor Robinson's conduct and casually remarked that Mr. Ecclesino was beneath notice.
The resolutions draited and adopted by the Executive Committee, expressive of regret at the death of Sensior Morrissey, were read and adopted by the association.

the meeting, on motion of Judge Murray, ad-ourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR ALBANY, N. Y., May 24, 1878.

Governor Robinson signed the following bills to-

day:—
Amending the act respecting elections other than for mining and town officers.
To incorporate the Brooklyn Church Society of the Methodist Episoopsi Gurch.
Relating to the assessment of real property in the city of Brooklyn owned and occupied by charitable corporations, societies or institutions.
Relating to paying and grading Grand atrees, from Union avenue to Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, with

Beigian payement.

To transfer the control of Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, to the Park Commissioners.

To authorize the city of Brooklyn to pay John McClockey the cost of a sewer in flicks street.

WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS IN COUNCIL.

The annual Convention of Wemen Suffragists was held in Republican Hall yesterday afternoon and vening. The hall was well filled, the majority of mothers, maids and spinsters present not being of that masculine aspect and demeanor which is suggested by their name. After the meeting had been called to order a letter from Squap B. Anthony was

read, in which that distinguished lany announced her inability to be present on account of timess. From the report of the Executive Committee it appears that within the past year the society has sent one delegation to Washington and another to Albany to obtain regislation on the subject of woman suffrage. In the National Legislature the result of their efforts was a vote of 140 ior and 107 against their scheme. At Albany the Judiciary Committee had reported in favor of allowing women to use the ballot.

The following named officers were elected for the coming year:—President, M. J. Gage; Recording Secretary, U.S. Louier; Corresponding secretary, L. D. Biake; Treasurer, Jennie McAdam; Chairman Executive Committee, Heien M. Cecke, and a vice president from every county in the State. Addresses were delivered by M. J. Gage and Holen M. Slocum. Lillie Devereux Blake reported the following resolutions, which were adopted separately with great enthusiasm:—

Resolved, That the women of New York are equally the

thusines:—
itesolved. That the wemen of New York are equally elithed with the men to a voice in the government.
itesolved. That each year the necessity for the direct representation of women vecomes more apparent in the Legislature, which tampers with their dearest interests, as indicated by the efforts repeatedly made to take from them the right of dower and the report of the tommittee on the view-erument or Cities which recommended that only taxpayers should have the right to voic for members of boards of finance, yet entirely ignored the claims of women taxpayers to the same privileges.

name, yet entirely ignored the classic of women taxpayers to the same privileges.

Recolved, final betwart's so called Hotel for Women, in Steinhalt restrictions as to all usual home contouts, its liminity to ejectment for no cause, its demand for the independent of two respectable gratience before entrance that no woman retaining a particle of self-respect well seak entrance to a hotel for somen low which she is obliged to obtain the indor-sment of any man, respectable or otherwise.

Resolutions were also adopted condemning the prosecution of women rather than of men by the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and the hanging of the Georgian woman with one babe in her arms and another unborn. The attendance at the evening session was larger than in the attendance at the evening session was larger than in the attendance. Helen M. Slocum and L. D. Blako were the speakers. Clara Neymon read a paper embodying the principles sought to be advanced by the convention.

SOCIALISTIC LABOR PARTY.

A large meeting of workingmen was held last even ng under the auspices of the socialistic labor party, at Turn Hall, Meserole street, Brooklyn, E. D. At address was delivered by George Winter, in the German language, on "The Mission of the Germans in America." He said, in the ourse of his remarks, that the intesion of the Germans was one of civilization, and that as a majority of that nationall becoming socialists they would, in all prob succeed eventually in establishing a socialistic lig in America.

## GORTSCHAKOFF'S SUCCESSOR.

Agitation in Official Gircles in St. Petersburg Over the Chancellorship.

FOUR CANDIDATES.

Baron Jomini, Minister Vanoulew. General lenatieff and Count Schouvaloff.

CHANCES OF EACH.

ST. PETERSUPEG, May 1, 1878. Whatever may happen the hours of the Chancellor of the Russian Empire are numbered. Admitting that he may successfully resist the attack of gour trious octogenarian. Persons who can approach him and who know just how matters stand say that he will probably have succumbed before the Eastern question is solved, whether the solution be by war, which will prolong the controversy, or whether will be by negotiations, which will be tedious and necessarily protracted. As this idea of a speedy dissolution has become almost general in this city every body attempts to guess who will be Gortschakoff's shall not take upon myself the task of naming who this successor will be, for the choice depends upon the will of one man alone, who to-day may be master of his actions, but to-morrow may come under the influence of some momentous unforeseen events. When I was able to designate the eligible Plus IX. and ultimately to name the future Pope, I had some indications on which I could write with upon a vote, and the intentions of the sixty-two electors were not as likely to change as the wisnes of an autocrat I must now content myself, therefore with designating the names of the candidates and give as near as possible the chances of each. Baron Alexander de Jomini, Minister Vanoulew, Count Schonvaloff, Ambassador to London, and General Ignaticff are the lour from whom the Czur will select.

BARON JOMINI. Baron Jomini, the first named, seems to have been alroady chosen by Prince Gortschakoff as his successor to conduct the foreign affairs of the nation. The arm, has conferred upon the Baron every lavor and bonor to which any one not a soldier can aspire in this essentially military country. The best proof of my assertion in this regard is the following letter, which has been published in all the official journals of

RESCRIPT OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR.

RESCRIPT OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR.

To Acting Privy Councillor Beron Alexander De Jomin, Frat Councillor to the Ministry of Foreign Affaira:—
Your indefatigable activity at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has not coased to be the object of our special sttention. It has been specially marked for useful results with reference to the political situation of the moment. As a just reward for these services we have deemed it opportune to confer upon you the Order of St. Viadimir of the First Class, which we order you to wear according to the statutes. We remain, with our imperial lavor, &c., &c.,

St. PETERSBURG, April 28, 1878. ALEXANDRE.

This was the only letter addressed by His Majesty to any of his subjects on the occasion of the Easter festival. There were a good many "favors" published, ant General Ignation, one of the candidates for the Chancellorship, to the rank of general of infantry. Notwithstanding all these favors and honors Baros Jomini's competition in the race does not seem to concern the others very much, partly because of the relatively supordinate position he has always occu-pied toward Prince Gortschakoff, who has never perother and less important reasons, among which is Jomini's slight acquaintance with the old Russian language. This language always commands great respect in the councils of the Empire, and this candidate for the Chapcellorship would be compelled to stand aside owing to the difficulty he would experience in explaining the affairs of the country.

If intrigue should happen to have any weight in the decision of His Majesty in selecting an officer to fill Prince Gortachskoff's place, Vanoulew is the best placed to profit by it. If things are such that, as in balanced as to have equal chances, Vanoulew will certainly be the third rogue. Very intelligent and wonderfully adroit, he has a footing that seems certain to hold. he never stumbles. Every evening after newspapers to the Empress, for the daughter of Louis II., of Hease, bas never understood Russian The Imperial family dine at six o'clock. After din ner the principal Ministers are received, each of whom, in turn, presents extracts from various journals to the Imperial family. These extracts are pasted on sheets of Bristol board, and each Minister presents his own. When the Czar has seen them all, Vanoulew collects them and then goes to wherever the Empress may be and reads them to her, adding his own comment as he proceeds. This even-ing party is very popular at Court. It is here, then, hat his strength lies, and Vanoulew is too shrewd no to be aware of this peculiarity. Thus, if the position of Chancellor is left to the mantpulations of courtiers, it is Vanoulew who will carry off the prize. But to pass to the two most likely candidates. COUNT FCHOUVALOFF.

Count Schouvaloff has been designated as Prince Gortschakoff's successor for a long time, too long, in fact, for some people have begun to act and speak as though he aiready occupied the post. If Prince Gortschakoff had died three years ago, or thereabout, there Chancellor. But during the last three years many events have transpired, some great and some small, and the small ere often made the most of to destroy the future of a functionary, no matter how nigh he may be placed. The great events have been the war in the East, which has caused General Ignation to stand out in bold relief, and the pourparlers with England, during which the Russian Ambassidor in Longon has not shope very brilliantly. The small daughter of the Czar, the Princess Marie, to the brother of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Eduburgh. Schouvaloff, has not been as happy as the Czar had expected, and the Czar adores his daughter. The siender from day to day, while his able competitor de fends and supports his foot by foot, and without having the air of seeking anything whatever, for no one would trace the least ambitious idea beneath the GENERAL IGNATIEFY. During the past two years no one has been more

oused by the imperial enfourage than General Igentieff. This has not kept him down, however. Only lew months ago His Majesty made him a count-indi rectly, it is true, in giving a title to the father of the late Ambassador to Constantinople—and now ignation has become a general of infantry. It would be almost superfluous to expatiate upon the acts of Genera Ignaticff during these last two years, the last of which was the famous treaty of San Stefano. Every one knows them. What is necessary to learn are his chances of tailure. Among other things the San Stefano Treaty, which has become an enfant terrible, may be the chief of a real flood of disaster to the ex-Ambassador to the Sublime Porte. It may readily be imagined that if the treaty is mutilated too much it will be a cup of humiliation, which England will fling at Russia, compelling her to bow her head and then every one will say, the Czar among others, "if Ignaticff had not down." Finady, if Prince Gortschakeff should die te morrow there are many who believe the Czar would after the death of Count Nesselrode, and then the

or war, as these of Schouvaloff would double in time of a permanent peace.

RALANCING PRACE AND WAR.

If it is to be "peace" it will first be "the Congress," during the sitting of which Count Schouvaloff will play the first rôle, whether he remains in London or whether he goes to Vienna or Berlin as first pienipotentiary; and peace resulting from this Congress, Schouvaloff will triumph and Ignatical auffer defeat, because his treaty will then be torn up. If, on the contrary, war is declared Iguatieff, by his deep knowledge of the country and people during war, will be the only man apposite to the situation. And he wal remain in this position so long as the Eastern ques-tion lasts, which is yet probably far from a settlement.

Your readers now know the chances of each candidate, but there is one thing they cannot weigh and which has great weight—caprice, it is requisite to use the word—the caprice of the sovereign who is responsible to none but himself.

"WHAT THE WORLD SAYS."

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE CASE OF "SWAEBE VS. THISTLE-

THWATTE." [From the London World, May 15.1

Once upon a time, many years ago, there was an Indian prince who visited these shores in search of adventures. Among others he made the acquaintance f an English lady, to whom he became devoted. At last he was forced to leave for his native land, and on parting-like other princes in fairy stories-gave his "lody friend" a ring, saying, "Whatever the bearer of that ring bids me do I will do," Years rolled on, and the ring lay unused in the lady's jewel box until the Indian muttey broke out. And then—the aforesaid Indian potentials having great moment to the English government of the day to recover his allegiance. Somehow the romantic gift of the ring leaked out, and a Cabinet Minister (so runs this wonderful tale) set off in a great hurry

gift of the ring leaked out, and a Cabinet Minister (so runs this wonderful tale) set off in a great hurry from Downing street to seek our heroine's residence in—Growenor square, let us say. The ring was obtained, the promise was kept and the English troops saved at a most critical juncture. Now, it is said, the lady by whose means this desirable conversion was brought about claims the new Order of the Crown of India as her reward. It is also said that she was the central figure of the late celebrated trial of 'Swaobe vs. Thistlethwayte.''

A rumor prevails at Chatham that an expedition to Crote is being organized. At all events, all the efficients of the Royal Engineers are being drafted into companies for foreign service after undergoing the final examination, which was appointed for Saturday last, six days before the time selected. They are being measured for the white holmen, indicative of coming service in the East, and have been informed that they may be called upon to leave England at forty-eight hours' notice. In Malta the full complement of Engiacers required for the extra work caused by the precautionary measures of the government has already strived. The men being got ready for foreign service cannot be wanted for that quarter.

WITT IDENT IN EXPLAIN?

A dinner of a complimentary kind was given on Sunday last to Hobart Pacha by his personal 'ricoda, at the Army and Navy Club. It was anticipated that, in replying to his health, be might volunteer some explanation as to why the Turkish fleet accomplished so little in the late war. But the the will Pacha was not to be drawn, and merely remarked on that score that 'his hands were tied then, and his tongue now.'' The Admiral was received by Her Majesty when in town last week, and among other things, it is said, he assured the Queen that, from his observation, unless England asserted herself now, the British Empire was not worth twenty years' purchase.

It was not kind of Mr. Bright to sneer at the Premier for his Jewish descent. Mr. Bright himself has Jow

NOVEL BANK LITIGATION.

STOCKHOLDERS SUE THE DIRECTORS FOR LACK

OF DUE CARE. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 24, 1878. Stockholders representing upward of 100 shares of the stock of the defeat Wallkill National Bank of Middletown have commenced suits against certain directors to recover for the loss of stock and interest since the last dividend in July, 1872, and the assessment of thirty per cent collected by the Comptroller to pry depositors and oreditors. The present recovery value of each share is about \$175. The amount of stock lost was \$175,000. of which the directors and officers held 660 shares, of which the directors and officers held 660 shares, leaving 1,000 shares to be sued upon. The total loss, lacinding a supposed surplus of \$20,000 and an assessment of \$50,000, was about \$250,000. The action is brought on the ground that the directors were hable by reason of negligence in not personally supervising the management of the bank, whereby lesses would have been prevented, instead of entrusting the management to the president and cashier, who ruised it. The delendants will deny their liability under the law, and plead that they exercised all reasonable cars. Other suits will follow. These are the first cases under the National Banking law where stockholders have sued directors to recover losses on stock. The announcement of the compagement of the suits by the daily press this evening caused considerable commettor.

After the devotional exercises of the New York Con erence of the African Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning in Bethel Church, Sullivan street trial. The latter was a Presbyteriau pastor and is a graduate of Lincolu University. W. F. M. Marshall, naving proved his inofficiency during the past year, was dropped. Brothers Davis and Fristee were "marked" for affiliating with Rev. J. R. Murray, formerly paster of the Fiest Street Church. Brocklya, and his secoders, and their cases were referred to a committee. Brothers Ross and Townsend were also marked for other causes and Brother Woodyard was similarly complained of for causing the doors of the church in Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y. to be closed on Mr. McCoy, the Conference's appointea. They were referred to the same committee. The Conference decluded to meet at Binghamion, N. Y., next year, In the alternoon the Conference classes entertained their hosts and others with prize essays on "Fine School and Schoolmasters" and in the evening Rev. J. W. Cooper preached the Conference sermon. The Conference will sit to-day at the usual hour. graduate of Lincoln University. W. F. M. Marshall,

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

During a quarrel on Thursday night at the Prospect Park Plaza Hotel, Ninth avenue and Union street, Brooklyn, between Meesrs. Watter H. Bedell and Willjam Sneider, proprietors of that house, the latter seized a pistol and discharged two shots at his antagonist, neither of which took effect. Both men then clinched and Snejder threw Bedeil with much force as to break his left leg above the ankle. The injured man was removed to his residence, No. 730 Carroll street, where he was attended by his family physicians. When Captain Campbell, of the affray he can Detective Lenahan te institute inquiries concerning it and to arrest Sneider. The offerneer found Mr. Bedeil sleeping, under the influence of an opiate, as he had been suffering great pain from his injury. Mrs. Bedeil informed the detective that her husband would make no complaint against his assailant. Sneider was atrested yesterday morning, however, and on being arraigned before Jurge Bloom was required to furnish bonds in the sum of \$1,000 to await examination. The quartel grew out of some business difficulties between them, they having dissolved parinership a few days ago.

## THE HAZAGDS.

Officer Kelly, of the Essex Market Court squad, street, yesterday, before Judge Otterbourg on a warrant issued on the 20th inst. by an associate justice. The comprainant is Mrs. Marie A. Razard, of No. 220 West Forty-third street, who charged the prisoner with as-saulting her, teering her hair from her head and beat-ing her about the face. This is the latest develop-ment in the Hazard divorce case, and the circum-stances have aiready appeared in the Herand. An affixet was sworn to and Mass Kimball was commit-ted in \$500. Captain Hazard was present and exerted himself to procure buil, which was finally durnished by James Barciny, of No. 18 Macdongal street.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

William Moore, of No. 136 Hewes street, Brooklyn, was knocked down and run over yesterday by a Third avenue car at Chambers and Chatham streets. He received slight internal injuries and was wounded on

the nead.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Hugh McNamara, who was run over and killed by a train of cars of the Hudson River Railroad on the 29th ult. The jury determined that the railroad company was responsible for not using proper precautions while making up or shifting trains.

CHILD MURDERERS SENTENCED.

John and Mary Griffin, who have been on trial at Salem, N. J., for the last few days, on a charge of having frozen, maimed and starved to death a child who lived with them, were yesterday convicted of manshaughter and sentenced to five years' imprisentent each.

KILLED BY MO. PHINE.

From the effects of an accidental overdose of morphine John W. Gorden died yesterday at No. 143